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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Senate To Examine New Dominion Election Measure

Mayor Cornett Seeks Suppression or Internment of The New Canadian

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Mayor Cornett is requesting the minister of justice at Ottawa to take appropriate action against The New Canadian, newspaper for Canadian-born Japanese, for publishing a paragraph he says attributes Nazi tendencies to him, the Vancouver Province reported June 24.

"The mayor has been advised by his legal counsel, Dugald Donaghy, K. C., that the newspaper's statement that the mayor 'blows a Nazi tune' is a libel and a criminal offense."

* * *

On June 10, The New Canadian published a 10-word editorial quip, criticising Mayor Cornett's consistent advocacy of the postwar expulsion from Canada on racial grounds alone, of every person, Canadian citizen of otherwise, of Japanese origin in Canada. The Mayor had sought to introduce a similar resolution before the City Council of Vancouver.

Mr. Donaghy proposed that in view of the government's surveillance over Japanese activities to guard safety of the state, 'appropriate measures should be taken by the government by interning or otherwise dealing with the Japanese publisher to prevent further subversive attacks upon public officials," said the Province.

Such action would be more satisfactory than a libel action against the newspaper, the mayor believes.

* * *

The noon-hour CBC western news broadcast on Tuesday last also reported Mayor Cornett's concern over the fact that The New Canadian "had attributed Nazi sympathies to him."

Thursday morning's 8:00 a. m. CBC broadcast reported the mayor's complaint was on its way to the minister of justice.

The Canadian Press has carried the Mayor's reaction across the country.

"Let's Not Become as Nazis"-- Ottawa Journal Scores Racism

OTTAWA. — The Ottawa Journal here June 19 in an editorial entitled "Let's Not Become as Nazis", scored the racial disqualifications in the wartime amendments to the Elections Act, declaring:

"This country in the treatment of its citizens, can't afford to be pulled down to the Nazi level of barbaric notions about race; can't afford to have shot into its political ideas mad doctrines about 'race and blood.'"

Said the Journal in its criticism of the Election Act amendment:

"In British Columbia, people of Japanese racial origin are debarred by a provincial election law from voting in a provincial election. Under this amendment to the Dominion Elections Act, these same people in British Columbia will be debarred from voting in a Dominion election. Disfranchised.

Consider the implications. If at any future time any Government in any of our provinces should decide to debar from the vote people of German racial origin, or Finnish origin, or Italian origin, or Romanian origin, then the Dominion, automatically, would debar them (in that particular province) from the Dominion vote as well.

People of German origin are the third largest racial strain in this country. If, tomorrow, the Government of the Province of Ontario should decide to do to its citizens of German origin what the Government of the Province of British Columbia has done to its people of Japanese origin, then scores of some of our best Canadian citizens would be debarred from voting, not merely in an Ontario election but in a Dominion election. The disbarment would include such a man as Senator EULER, a former member of the Dominion Cabinet.

In British Columbia there are citizens of Japanese racial origin who were born in Canada; who have gone to Canadian schools; who pay taxes and perform all the obligations of Canadian citizenship. If the Province of British Columbia, in its wisdom or lack of it, wants to bar such people from voting in a British Columbia election, well and good. We can't help it. But British Columbia should not want to say, and should not have the right to say, that such people should be barred also from voting in a Dominion election. That is something the Dominion alone should decide.

This country, in the treatment of its citizens can't afford to be pulled down to the Nazi level of barbaric notions about race; can't afford to have shot into its political ideas mad doctrines about "race and blood".

The British people, with their fairness and political wisdom, would never commit themselves to anything remotely resembling what this law proposes. We should not either. Perhaps the Senate, which was set up for the protection of minorities, and which is not concerned with votes for certain people in a certain part of Canada, will strike this clause from the Dominion Elections Act.

FILM BOARD TO SHOW IN INTERIOR TOWNS

TASHME, B. C. — A series of National Film Board Motion pictures will make their interior town premiere in Tashme, July 5 and 6, with afternoon and evening performances in "A" Building.

The films, some of which are in natural color, depict scenes of eastern Canada, including a number of districts where large numbers of relocees have settled.

Travelling with the films will be Mrs. P.S.C. Powles, of Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal, and Mrs. C.V. Booth of the Security Commission. The films will be shown later in Greenwood, July 10; Kaslo, July 12; Sandon, July 13; New Denver, July 13; Slocan, July 14; Lemon Creek, July 15.

WMS Conference Showed Keen Interest in Japanese

KASLO, B. C.—Delegates from all over Canada who attended the annual conference of the Dominion Board of Women's Missionary Society of the United Church showed great interest in the Japanese problem, said Mrs. H. J. Armitage upon her return here. Mrs. Armitage, wife of the minister here in Kaslo, was one of three delegates representing British Columbia at this conference.

She stated that she was called upon to make an impromptu talk of her contacts with the Japanese residents of Kaslo and said that the delegates were much impressed with the work and present existing conditions among the Japanese. An open discussion followed.

In her travels across the continent, Mrs. Armitage said that the many Nisei friends whom she met, all seemed [illegible] and happy in their present mode of life.

Ide Receives Ontario Teaching Certificate

HAMILTON, Ont. — Graduating with a first-class certificate from the Provincial Normal School here, Henry Katsu Ide, well-known Hamilton Nisei leader, has moved forward one more step in a long-range program that began with evacuation. One of the first Nisei to leave Vancouver over two years ago, he went to work first as a farm laborer, before moving to Hamilton last year. He enrolled as a student at the Normal School, paying his way by working nights in a local restaurant, and still finding time to perform the duties of editor of the school journal.

Third son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ide, now of Tashme, Henry graduated from the University of B. C. in Vancouver, taking a degree in Commerce.

Property Sale Tops Two Million Mark

OTTAWA.—The sale of property and fishing vessels owned by the Japanese evacuated from the coastal British Columbia defence zone had exceeded two million dollars as at June 19.

This information was revealed by the Government in a return tabled last Tuesday in the House of Commons, in answer to a request from Tom Reid, New Westminster Liberal member.

The sale conducted by the Custodian of Japanese property revealed that on June 19, a total of $2,006,015 had been realized. Of this sum, fishing vessels accounted for $196,708. The balance of $1,809,307 came from the sale of real and personal property, and of this $841,225 was applied to sales of land for use under the Veterans' Land Act.

The return also said that there had been no "rehabilitation fund" set up for the benefit of the evacuees. However, funds held by the Custodian to the credit of individual evacuees were allowed to remain intact at a maximum level of $260 per adult and $50 for dependent children. At this level, living maintenance is issued to residents of government housing projects.

Press Calls for Revision of Clause Barring Citizens on Racial Grounds

OTTAWA—Bill 135, containing war service amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, has already received third reading in the House of Commons, but at least one section—section 5—is expected to receive considerable searching criticism in the upper chamber of Parliament, possibly leading to a revision, it has been made evident this week.

Attention has been sharply drawn to this section which has the effect of excluding citizens of Japanese origin from the right to vote in federal elections, because they are disqualified on racial grounds from voting in British Columbia.

STORM OF PROTEST

A widespread storm of protest has arisen over this provision of Bill 135, not merely because of its effect upon Japanese Canadians but even more because it opens the door to similar racial disqualification of many other groups.

Frist to draw public criticism to the bill was the Ottawa Journal which on June 19, scored the provision of the bill and suggested that action be taken in the Senate to strike the clause from the measure (See column 1).

Said the Evening Journal:

"The British people, with their fairness and political wisdom, would never commit themselves to anything remotely resembling what this law proposes. We should not either. Perhaps the Senate [illegible] will strike this clause from the Dominion Elections Act."

NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZE

Similar strong criticism appeared two days later in the Winnipeg Free Press and the Toronto Daily Star.

Under the heading "Election Act Outrage", the Winnipeg paper, which usually supports the Liberal administration, called upon the Senate to "send the bill to one of its committees to allow a thorough examination of the provisions and make appropriate changes." (See Page 2).

The Toronto daily on the same day urged action to amend the bill "to restore the franchise rights to these native Canadians."

A number of senators, including Senator Cairine Wilson, have reportedly expressed their concern over the particular section, and have indicated their intention to bring the matter before the Upper House when the bill appears before it shortly.

A swelling number of telegrams and protests against the particular section of the bill, meanwhile, are reported to have been sent to Ottawa. Some of these have joined in the protest with specific reference to the Japanese aspect of the question, such as the Manitoba Youth Commission and the Toronto Christian Youth Committee. Others have been concerned with the larger threat of possible racial disqualifications.

The Toronto Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, again urging that Canadian citizens of Japanese origin enlist the support of friends in the protest, said it had dispatched a brief last week-end to Ottawa, making representations on the franchise question as it affects the second generation particularly.

Letter to Mr. King Urges Vigour in Resettlement

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Vancouver Consultative Council this week made public a copy of a letter sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, condemning proposals for the forcible expulsion of Japanese Canadians and calling for early federal action to stimulate the resettlement of evacuees moved from the Pacific Coast.

Signatories of the letter, acting for the Consultative Council, include representatives of Church, educational and business circles, prominent in Vancouver. They include Rev. H. M. Rae, retiring president of the B. C. Conference of the United Church; Dr. Norman F. Black, president of the Consultative Council; William M. Armstrong, of King Edward High School; Rev. A. J. MacLachlan, Fairview Baptist Church; Rev. Father Quigley, St. Helen's Catholic Church; D. R. Poole, of the [illegible] Col; Rev. Father Cooper, rector of St. James Anglican Church; Mrs. R. E. Weldon, Vancouver W. C. T. U.; and Rev. W.H.H. Norman, returned United Church missionary from Japan.

COMMEND MR. KING

The Council in its letter expressed appreciation of the "enlightened and magnanimous attitude" manifested by the Prime Minister in his public pronouncements of the Japanese Canadian question, but expressed the opinion that a crisis is approaching in which "inaction may be as fatal as wrong action."

It branded forcible expulsion as "wicked and preposterous," declaring that it had "difficulty in understanding how anyone can champion such a suggestion unless, consciously or unconsciously, he has surrendered to the characteristic racial attitude of Nazism."

The Council's letter, however, expressed its concern over possible developments which might accompany a large-scale return of evacuees to the Pacific Coast after the war, and urged that the Federal Government take steps to avoid this by a vigorous promotion of the dispersal and resettlement program.

Partial text of the letter follows:

"The problem of the Japanese Canadians is obviously approaching a crisis in which inaction may be as fatal as wrong action.

The issues at stake are as vital to the honour and welfare of Canada [illegible] and various sources of opinion and information relative to the Japanese problem, and to British Columbian reactions thereto, [illegible] that Vancouver Consultative Council

(Please Turn to Page 2)

MANITOBANS PUSH MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

WINNIPEG, Man. — A renewed membership drive to obtain the one hudred per cent support of the Niseis now resident in Manitoba has been planned by the active and growing Maniseis Club. Officials of the club are expected to visit the various districts of this province in the campaign to urge every Nisei to support the organization, the aim of which is to "help the Nisei". The executives on the tour will explain in detail the many activities of the club.

"We hope to find cooperation everywhere—and this more than anything else, is needed most urgently."

The club urges that every Nisei should be prepared to meet the chaotic times that everyday is around him, and stresses that unity is an important factor in order to face the uncertain situation in uncertain times.

The work of the Maniseis by executives in the city of Winnipeg has never been idle. These executives have never lost touch with the Canadian Youth Commission and at present they are assisting greatly with the continuation of the work in "minority problems". Briefs are being drawn up which are to be kept for future use.

"Every Nisei's assistance is now greatly needed to keep this work growing," says secretary Bill Sasaki.

Dominion Will Study Alberta School Costs

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, told the Canadian Press Wednesday, that the Dominion Government will study costs of educating Japanese school children in Southern Alberta. The study will begin after receipt by Federal officials of Mr. Collins report on the subject.

While Mr. Collins declined to indicate what suggestions his report would make, he said that fees had been one matter discussed at a meeting here with Hon. [illegible] Low of the Alberta Provincial Government.

* * *

In Vancouver, Attorney-General R. L. Maitland said he was approaching Mr. Collins to seek a stricter enforcement of a Security Commission order restricting persons of Japanese origin in B. C. from [illegible]. Mr. Maitland said he had received complaints from [illegible] that the order was not being observed.

THE NEW CANADIAN

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezaki Japanese Section Editor
Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Re-affirming a Purpose

Despite all the things that have been said and done since Pearl Harbor, and despite all the things which becloud the horizon, this Dominion Day serves as an appropriate time to re-affirm here the fundamental purpose for the existence of this newspaper.

That purpose, simply, is to lift a voice and fight to establish the right and privilege of every citizen of the Dominion, irrespective of his racial origin, to walk with equal dignity, freedom and service among his fellow Canadians.

Over five years ago The New Canadian dedicated itself to a particular phase of that purpose. It was to seek the fulfillment of the democratic aspirations of a particular Japanese Canadian minority, which formed a small, but important part, in Canada's all-important problem of establishing a nationhood and citizenship of enduring value. And nothing that has developed since—not even a rampant display of racial intolerance such as would surely fill with dismay the Fathers of Confederation, who, seventy-seven years ago, sought to bridge a deep racial division in their dream of a Canadian nation—has served to turn us away from that fundamental task. Perhaps the fresh enthusiasm and bright belief of five years ago has been worn and battered by many rebuffs and setbacks. Yet the conviction still remains that our purpose is indeed not an empty one, but awaits merely the continuing struggle of our own hearts, minds and hands for its establishment.

We point today, to the substantial evidence of a large and powerful reservoir of genuine goodwill and democratic conviction in Canada, which is opposed to the emotional prejudice and blind bigotry of some Canadians. The front page of this issue of The New Canadian offers this startling contrast—revealing that the principles and traditions taught us in Canadian schools are not merely empty-sounding phrases to be tossed lightly aside for cheap advantage. We would adjure our thousands of Japanese Canadian readers to ponder upon this evidence on this July 1st. It will surely serve to strengthen their purpose and spirit, just as it has done for us.

Dangerous Precedent

The proposal to exclude citizens of Japanese racial origin from the right to vote in federal elections anywhere in Canada, contained in Section 5 of Bill 135, amending the Dominion Elections Act, serves vividly to illustrate once again the fundamental threat implied in public policies of racial discrimination. Where disabilities are imposed upon one group of citizens, a precedent is automatically established which opens the door for similar impositions upon many other citizens. If basic principles are knowingly and wilfully violated once, there can be no safeguard that they will not be violated again, even for much less reason.

It is this point which has provoked the editorial concern of three leading Canadian dailies, discussing the implications of Section 5 of the wartime Election Amendments Bill which would disqualify:

"Every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada if such a person at the time of a Dominion election would be disqualified by reason of race in any one of the provinces of Canada while residing therein from voting at an election of a member of the legislative assembly of that province. . ."

It seems that the intent of the clause is to provide for the exclusion of Japanese Canadian citizens from franchise rights at present, since provincial disqualification on racial grounds applies only to those of Oriental origin in British Columbia. But apart altogether from the damaging effects the bill may have upon the continued progress of resettlement of Japanese Canadians and the impact upon the structure of Canadian democracy, it has far wider implications. As both the Toronto Star and the Winnipeg Free Press readily perceive, the particular section opens the way for an "assault on the franchise rights of thousands of Canadian citizens," including those of German, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Finnish descent. Nor is it only a temporary wartime measure, but no provision is made for the lapse of this amendment at the end of hostilities.

Both the direct effects the bill may have upon the Japanese Canadian group—and its further implications—therefore, have prompted a commendable criticism from many interested groups and individuals, who rightfully lay great value upon the stature of Canadian citizenship. There is hope that before the measure actually becomes law, Parliament will take steps to effect needed changes in the bill. Indeed, if Parliament is fully aware of the continuing threat to the sanctity of Canadian citizenship contained in so much of the current war hysteria, it will give the bill the same answer that ought to be given to the fascist-like agitation for postwar expulsion of natural-born and naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin.

GOING HOME

Bob was happy. For two long years he had longed for this day when he would be going home to see his mother and dad again. Two years had passed since the compulsory movement of all people of Japanese origin from the Pacific Coast, and during these years Bob had transferred his work from the road camp in B. C. to the war industry in Hamilton. Bob felt a chill run up and down his back. At long last his dream of going home was to be a reality.

The bus was slowing down for the final destination—Slocan. The scenery was breath-taking, the calm lake at the foot of the towering mountain tipped with snow—it was just as he had thought. Bob felt like a hero coming home from the battle-front as the bus stopped and he was greeted by his parents and friends at the station. All the worries and fears seemed to disappear as he heard the familiar voices around him, which he had wanted to hear for so long.

It took exactly one week and three days for Bob to cover all the ghost towns. The first few days were full of fun and excitement with reunions and parties, but as the days wore on, he began to notice the dullness in the life of the people in these towns. Towards the end of his vacation Bob began to feel more than disgusted with the social and economically unbalanced life to which these people had become the victims. The beautiful dreams of home faded. No longer did he feel as if this life of the ghost town was for him—a part of his home.

The next day, Bob was travelling eastward again, this time with a determined soul, with a definite destination and with a purpose. As the train rolled along the prairies, he recalled the time when two summers ago he was travelling on the same route. Then before him lay great uncertainty which promised nothing but hardship and difficulty. What a difference the last two years have made! This time he was going to his new home—a home in Hamilton.

"Going home, going home, going home", Bob repeated keeping time with the clattering of the rails as the train sped eastward through the night.

—Hamilton Sophy-Ed Bulletin

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The New Canadian, July 1, 1940)

Prof. H. F. Angus, distinguished Canadian political scientist, will discuss Nisei views of the war with **George T. Tamaki**, well known Nisei law student on July 19 over a CBC coast-to-coast hook-up . . . . . Serious tie up in the salmon fishing industry looms as prices offered by canneries not sufficient to meet fishermen's costs . . . . . **Thomas K. Momose**, top ranking student of the graduating class at Lord Byng High, chosen as Valedictorian . . . . . . Patricia Hotelmen finally break Asahi's fourteen game winning streak . . . . . Asahi's left for Chemainus to play an exhibition baseball game . . . . . . **Commodore Nippons** swept to an impressive victory over the Robertson-Hackett and St. Regis teams to become champions of the Vancouver Spring Bowling League at the Commodore Bowling Alley . . . . . Mas Ishikawa and Ted Kondo star . . . . . **Herb Tanaka** shoots spectacular golf to card a record score of one under par, the first Japanese hereabouts to break a par on any course . . . . . Three completely equipped ambulances for war services pledged by Japanese workers at Chemainus.

Manzanar relocation centre in California has a candidate for the title of the oldest living Nisei in the U. S. He is Harry [illegible] Sumida, 72 years of age and a wounded veteran of the Spanish-American war. Hit in the leg by a shell during the war with Spain, Sumida draws a disability pension from the U. S. government.

'ELECTION ACT OUTRAGE'

(From the Winnipeg Free Press, June 19, 1944)

The full import of Section 5 of the war service amendments to the Dominion Election Act, to provide **a disqualification from voting at Dominion elections of persons of the Japanese race**, could hardly have been grasped by members of Parlament who passed it without question. The effect of this clause will be to extend generally throughout Canada the principle of racial disqualification applying in any province. That such an attack upon the universal franchise enjoyed by Canadian citizens should have been disguised in a measure designed primarily to provide machinery for recording the votes of electors in the armed services reveals a scandalous situation which warrants immediate rectification before the war service election amendments receive royal assent.

The denial of Dominion franchise for reason of race to persons disqualified under provincial election law, within the province concerned, has been part of the Dominion election law for some years. It is found in the Dominion Franchise Act of 1934, which consolidated previous election law and it was carried over into the present Dominion Election Act of 1938, which replaced the 1934 act. This is a substantial limitation in itself upon the universality of the Canadian franchise. It derived from the unrelenting pressure of British Columbia representatives in Parliament and it remains part of the law chiefly for that reason.

Acceptance of racial disqualification in the franchise of a province as reason for disqualifying voters under the federal franchise within the limits of the same province is, at best, an example of parliamentary tenderness toward provincial sensibilities. But to accept the same reason for disqualifying voters of a particular racial extraction throughout Canada would admit provincial influence upon federal law far beyond the limits of reason or justice. Yet this is the intent of Clause 5 in Bill 135, which would disqualify:

Every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada if such person at the time of a Dominion election would be disqualified by reason of race in any one of the provinces of Canada while residing therein, from voting at an election of a member of the legislative assembly of that province, and who did not serve in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-18, or in the war that began on the tenth day of September, 1939.

Impair Resettlement

The effect of this section would be to pursue the Japanese-Canadians now removed from British Columbia and widely scattered in re-settlement areas in other provinces, with the electoral disqualification which the province of British Columbia has applied to them. That is the obvious intent of this section. Where did the section come from? Since its origin does not appear in the records of Parliament, it would be a matter of interest to discover how it came to be inserted in the war service election amendments brought into Parliament by Mr. McLarty the Secretary of State. On June 9, Mr. McLarty said Bill 135 contained no material change from the report of a special committee on war services elections. But this clause is not to be found in the committee's report.

Moreover, examination of Section 11 of Bill 135 discloses the intention of making racial disqualification a permanent feature of the Dominion Election Act. Section 11 provides that arrangements to record the war services vote shall be effective only at a general election held in Canada during the present war and within a period of six months thereafter. Section 5, however, is not one of the sections which would lapse automatically with the termination of the war.

The work of re-settlement of Japanese-Canadians will be seriously impaired if Parliament denies to them the right to vote. But a second feature of Section 5 indicates that it has far broader application than its immediate effect upon Japanese-Canadians. It would disqualify "every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada" if such was disqualified by provincial law.

Senate to the Rescue

Here a further vital principle is at stake. It is true that provincial disqualification has not extended beyond persons of Asiatic racial origin. But in approving Section 5, Parliament would be serving notice that it is prepared to accept for general effect the attitude of any provincial legislature in respect to any minority which has happened to belong to the racial stock of a country at war with Canada during the present conflict. The list is by no means small. It includes Germans, Italians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians, Finlanders, as well as Japanese. Canada's relations with the Vichy government of France has only fallen short of belligerency.

Though the House of Commons has already given third reading to Bill 135 and passed it, the Election Act amendments must still come under the scrutiny of the Senate. The upper chamber might well send the bill to one of its committees to allow a thorough examination of its provisions and make appropriate changes. In that way, the Senate can rescue Parliament and the franchise rights of thousands of Canadian citizens from an assault which an insufficiently alert House of Commons entirely failed to perceive.

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

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一インチ大の降雹と豪雨で農作物被害甚大

マニトバ州ドミニオンシテーのビーツは半作又は全滅

【マニトバ州ドミニオンシテー通信】今年作のマニトバ州の氣候は、二月の頃は季節に暖かくて餘しよかつたが三月に入つてから逆戻りして零度以下の酷寒の日も續いた程であつた。併し四月になれば矢張り時期で急速度に陽氣が加はり解氷近づきぬの心持がして來た。そこで農家では昨年より約一ヶ月も早くからトラクターの音も勇ましく響く、ビーツなどの播種を始め早いところは五月の十五六日頃からビーツの間引を始めたところもあつた。昨年よりは四五週間は確かに早い。しかし四、五兩月の發芽期は雨量が少く一切の植物の生へが遅くなり或所では二度まで播きしたはそであつたので一般の農家では降雨を待ち望んでゐたところが五月廿七、八日頃より西に雲がたなびいて來た。大陸の物は急に其の度を加へ眞夏の如く百度を越すの暑さだつた。[illegible]。待たれた雨もここ三四日には必ず來る事が豫感された。案せるかな、六月一日午前十時頃西北の隅より黑雲むらがり起ると見るうちに空は闇黑にとざされ百雷の轟は耳をつんざくばかりに天地を震動させ同時に猛烈なる雨は地上へ見舞ふて來た。此の降雨が約半時間程も續いた。地上は一面の白海と化した、と思ふ間もなく次に襲び來つたのは一時大の氷雨の如き雹だ。降るは降る、降るといふよりもバケツであけるといふ程に強風と共に地上を打ちのめし、北面せる家屋の窓ガラスを破壊し屋根のシングルを打碎き或木の若葉は地上に散るまでに打落され實に慘澹たる光景を呈したのである。婦女子の如きは屋内にて戰々兢々震ひ上つてゐる。降り積る大雹は一面の砂河原の如くにて漸く二三十分間にして降り止んだ。戸外に出でゝ歩行すればザクザクと木石を蹴むが如くに感ぜられた。我等の野菜畑を見れば今年も食卓にのぼらんとまでに發育せしサーレン草をはじめ漸く二葉大に生長せし一切の野菜物は荒れ果てて影もなく何れにか打のめされ、四月以來苦心の結果の勝除は或は害虫に襲撃うちこれを育て來つた其の努力は悲しく水泡に歸してしまつたではないか。之は大變だとビーツ畑の被害状况如何と急速に驅けつけしところ果せるかな、壇も溝も用もあちらこちらも、どこがビーツ畑か畑か分からぬやうに一面の荒野は白泥の如くである。如何ともする術もやうもない。只茫然と嘆息するのみである。其の翌日（二日）午後に至り少しく高めの所は減水しはじめた。ビーツの若葉も見れて來る。しかし夫れは全耕地の十分の一位。排水の溝を掘らうとしても周圍の畑は滿々たる水溜である。而して天候は依然として降雨不斷の降り續けである。五日朝の後漸く晴天となつたがビーツ畑の大半は減水しない。而も隣家の家と協力して排水につとめて居る。漸く十日後に全耕地の七分通りまで排水の効果を得たが其結果は十日間も水中にありしビーツが果して廣く根を張り得るか全く太陽の光線に恵へて發育するか否か、今日のところまでは疑問とされて居る。其後、ところによつては蟲發生して蒔きなほした分もあり、半作を豫想してゐるところ、又は全滅のところ、今日に至るも永滯にて泥沼のごとくなつてゐる所もあると云つた具合で、被害の程度は實に甚大である。「一エーカーにつき九トン以上の收穫ある場合は一トンにつき大枚十五弗也のボーナス」を出す事になつてゐても、此の分ではそれも覺つかない見込はない。此の被害はウイニペッグ南方四、五十哩の地點が最も甚しく其他の地方は詳細不詳なるも類似なれかしと祈つてゐる。（六月二十日、三谷竹次郎）

○

（マニトバ州アーノッド通信）當地に移動して來てから二年目になつたが、ビート作りを[illegible]も永がつて來たところ[illegible]今年は天候[illegible]の順調な形の[illegible]當地に[illegible]の間引も[illegible]するのは[illegible]ビートの間引を[illegible]當地には今[illegible]を十二家族の日本人が居たが今年[illegible]數は[illegible]つた。（佐木類一）

アルバータ州では 間引始まる

（レスブリッヂ發）アルバータ州のシュガービーツ間引は八十五パーセントを終了したが最近の降雨で湿りを得たので今後一層の進展が諸けるやう先づ好い收穫があると見られてゐる。ビートは六月中旬三時、七月に入ると八月[illegible]時の水を必要とするのである。

半數以上は自活してゐる

グリーンウッドの日本人千餘名

（グリーンウッド通信）移動日本人の第一組がグリーンウッドに着いたのは一九四二年四月廿六日であつたが、以來日をふんで移動し來る人の數も増し翌一九四三年の昇傍頃に千百九十二名を算したのが最高記錄で其後漸減の傾向をたどり、先づトロント市の内外への再轉住者五十二名を筆頭に東部州はビーシー州内の各所に移る者が漸増して現在では三百十二家族、千七十名（五月卅一日現在）に低減するに至つた。此の在留日本人を内譯にすると次の如くである

▲百五十二家族、六百十三人は鐵道、ソーミル、山働き、農園、店員、コック等の職を得て自活の途に勇躍してゐる人々と家族

▲百十二家族、二百九十五人はメンテナンスを支給されてゐるもの

▲二十八家族、百六十二人はサプリメントを支給されてゐる者

▲移動以來の死亡者は男十八女三人、計十二人

▲出生は一九四二年中に男十三人、女十一人、一九四三年中に男十九人、女十六人、一九四四年に入つて男十六人、女八人、合計八十三人で男兒が出生が女兒を凌駕してゐる。

（グリーンウッド通信）六月十四日には合同教會、同十六日はカトリック教會各幼稚園の卒業式が舉行され、同十八日は社委員會婦人會が夫々定期總會を開催した。

時事問題 座談會

トロントの二世委員會で

（トロント通信）トロント二世委員會では五月廿八日オール・ネーションス教會に於て清水牧師を中心に永年當地に在留せる日本人及二世諸氏を招いて時事問題座談會を開催したが出席者五十餘名で佐々木周一氏の挨拶後、鴨木正信氏を座長に推して座談に移り、オールドタイマーである國安氏より[illegible]に於けるトロント市の[illegible]開始についての[illegible]、再定住を希望して[illegible]專[illegible]より[illegible]が[illegible]清水牧師[illegible]之に對して[illegible]再定住に關しては同氏[illegible]ることを發表した。次た[illegible]木氏より中央委員會が結成せられ日本人のために盡力しつゝある事[illegible]一世委員會の[illegible]就て、は一世委員會として日本人全部のための[illegible]するつもりで[illegible]してゐるので一般の利用を切望する[illegible]を述べた。我々は[illegible]ジョス[illegible]に逗留して[illegible]語詩は[illegible]謝して元の[illegible]でわつたのである[illegible]は先の見をはしもつかず惑はれるとしてもビーシー州を[illegible]や否やも疑問であり、結局我々は此度を再定住の新天地として多年の經驗と努力を[illegible]世、三世を[illegible]して活躍する[illegible]は必ずや西遊するものである。（水だ生一）

清水牧師近く歸來

〔カスロー發〕バーノン・カウンシラーとして東部各地で活動中だつた清水牧師から來た手紙によると同氏は六月廿八日にトロントを出發してカスローへ歸來する筈で七月一日にサンタリオ州ノランダに着き[illegible]を通りレ[illegible]に一泊、七月六日[illegible]に着き同夕の[illegible]に[illegible]着する筈らうと云ふ。

○

先發インヴァネス[illegible]開校[illegible]アルバータ州[illegible]の

人事消息

■死亡 アルバータ州マグラスの星門塚吉氏四女タヱ子さん（二三）には六月九日朝から行方不明となりマグラス親和會員や青年會員等の搜索により同十一日午後セント・メアリー河畔近くの「ヘンダーソン」橋にて溺死體となつてゐることを發見された葬儀は十五日マグラス合同教會にてマキストン牧師司式で執行

ニューダンヴァーの[illegible]夫人ミテ氏は六月十九日同地病院にて死去廿二日葬儀を執行した。

佐藤傳兵衞夫妻は[illegible]州の[illegible]に[illegible]エドキセビーツ農家を訪問した上で六月十九日に[illegible]した由で[illegible]に從事してゐる。

◇

クロッキーの吉岡元師の息・正彦トロント大學のヴィクトリア・カレッヂで今年二百名中の最優等でブラウン・オブ・ウィルスン・ゴールド・メダル・ペルー・コームスパー賞を獲得した。

妻 ステ 儀永らく病氣療養中の處藥石効なく十九年六月十九日午後十二時十五分ニューデンバーにて死去仕り候[illegible]二十二日[illegible]開教使司式の下に[illegible]執行仕り候[illegible]

六月廿日 ニューデンバー

夫 [illegible]澤 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
妻 [illegible]
次男 [illegible]
妻 [illegible]
孫 [illegible]
妻 [illegible]
外 [illegible]
友人 [illegible]

道路キャンプの人員減少

〔レヴェルストック發〕二ケ年前に設置されたレヴェルストックとシカモス間の道路キャンプは最早過去のものとならうとしてゐる。之らの道路キャンプに於ける日系人就働者に關しては色々な批評はあつたが工事は滿足に進められレヴェルストックにとつては大きな助けともなつたのである。之らの道路キャンプを管理してゐる聯邦政府實業省から正式な發表があつたわけではないが何れは遠から中間路されるらしく、若し然うなれば州政府の方で後を續けない限り工事は未了のまゝで殘ることになる。

〔ペンチクトン發〕ホープ・プリンストン間の道路は今年中に完成しさうもないとペンチクトン・ヘラルド紙は報じてゐる。オタワ政府の方針により道路工事に就働中の日系人は外部でよい仕事口がある場合キャンプを去りつゝあるのが其の理由であり、オタワ當局としては此の道路を一般公衆が使へるやうに完成するのはビーシー州政府の責任だといふ見地をとつてゐる如くである。

ピラミッドだより

（ピラミッド・キャンプ通信）すがすがしい春を樂しんだのも一ヶ月餘り早くも暑熱に苦しめられながらもキャンプの一同は至極健康にて道路工事を進めてゐるが着々と進行して開通の日も間近だらうと見られてゐる。去六月初旬キャンプ委員の滿期にて改選の結果次の如く決定した。

▲委員長、辻直雄▲委員、上野梅吉、角英二、桂田良三、下出虎一、坪田巳之助、大橋孫兵衛▲通信書記、相星正

少數者群擁護を使命とする
上院の審議に望をかける選擧法修正案
中・東部の大新聞も筆をそろへて日系市民參政權禁止に抗議

（オタワ發）衆選擧法を修正する議案第百三十五號はオタワ議會下院の第三讀會を通過したが、少くとも該五條に關しては上院に於て相當論議が戰はされ或は修正されることになるであらうと見られてゐる。此の第五條といふのは、ビーシー州に於て人種の故を以て參政權を認めてゐないところからして日系市民の國選參加を禁止されるものなので大なる關心が拂はれてをり、それは日系市民にのみ關することでなくして他の多くのグループに對しても同じやうな人種的差別を加へる端を開くものだとして多くの方面から强硬なる抗議が起つてゐるのである。之に對して第一に抗議の峯を上げたのはオタワ・ジョーナル紙で、六月十九日の紙上で、同修正案を非難し、特に第五條を削除すべきであるとて次の如く主張してゐる。『英國人は、其の公正さと政治的常識によつて、此の選擧法修正案が提案してゐる如きことには凡そ贊同しないであらう。少數者群を擁護するために設けられてをり且つ加奈陀の或部分の一部の人々の投票に關係を持たざる上院は、恐らくは此の差別的條項を該選擧法修正案中から削除するであらう』

而して同じ樣な强硬なる論難は二日後のウイニペッグ・フリー・プレス及びトロント・デーリー・スターの兩紙からも發しられてをり、在來自由黨政府を支援して來てゐるウイニペッグ・フリー・プレス紙は上院に對して「案を委員會に廻附して全面的に檢討し適當なる修正を加へるべきである」と提言してゐる。一方トロント・デーリー・スター紙も「之らの加奈陀生れの市民の參政權を回復するために」案を修正すべきであると主張してゐる。又上院議員中でもウイルソン議員等は右の條項に對して特別なる關心を拂つてゐて近く案が上院に廻附された場合特に注意を拂ふであらうと暗示してゐる。

それと同時に右の條項にたいしては多數の抗議電報がオタワに送られつゝあると報告されてゐるが、其中にはマニトバ青年委員會、トロント基督教青年委員會などの如く特に日系市民に關連して抗議してゐるのがあり他はもつと一般的な立場から人權的な參政權拒否の可能性がある危險にたいして抗議を向けてゐる。同トロントの日系加奈陀人デモクラシー委員會では日系市民一般にたいして、加奈陀人の友人に呼びかけて抗議運動に參加することを兼ねて要望してゐるが、先週末には此の選擧權問題に關してオタワにブリーフを發送し同時に代表者をも派遣することになつてゐると報告されてゐる。

日系市民の國選參政權を否定する選擧法修正案に反對する抗議をオタワに電送することになつた。

財産と漁船
賣上高二百萬弗

（オタワ發）ビーシー沿岸から移動した日本人の財産及び漁船賣上額は六月十九日までに合計二百萬六千十五弗になると、リード代議士の要求によりオタワ議會に報告された。此中財産は百八十萬九千三百七弗で（歸還兵士土地法により讓渡した農地八十四萬一千二百廿五弗）漁船は十九萬六千七百八弗

ナチス的野蠻に墮す勿れ

（オタワ發）オタワ・ジョーナル紙は六月十九日の社說に於て「ナチスとなる勿れ」といふ題で、戰時の國選擧法修正案中で人種的に參政權禁止を目ろんでゐるのを非難して次の如く主張してゐる。

「加奈陀は其の市民を取扱ふに當つて、人種に關しナチスの如き野蠻なる概念に隨してはならぬ、其の政治的觀念を人種と血による狂氣じみた教義に災ひさせてはならぬ」〇

人種と宗教の偏見
サスカチワンでは打破

（オタワ發）サスカチワン州總選擧の結果シーシーエフが大勝して加奈陀に於る『最初の人民政府』が成立することになつたのを祝賀する大會においてシーシーエフの全國書記コールドウェル代議士は「サスカチワン州において我々は人種と宗教にたいする偏見を美事に打破したのである。一九二九年の州選擧に際して保守黨は宗教問題を提起して勝利を得たのであつたが今や彼らは潮落してしまつたのだ」と言明した。

青年商業會議所總會
「送還」決議を否定

（ペンチクトン發）當地で開催のビーシー州青年商業會議所總會はケローナとサレーから提出の日本人總てを戰後に送還せよといふ決議に反對し之を否決した。

（兵）役忌避者
三ケ年の收監

（米國ワイオミング州シャイエン發）徴兵檢査に出頭しなかつたかどで徴兵忌避罪に問はれた日系二世のうち六十三名は三ケ年の收監に處せられた。

歸國請願日本人數

（ワールレー發）在米のスペイン大使は、現在米國内に在る日本人より同大使の下に提出された一萬通以上の歸國請願書を日本政府へ傳達方をスペイン政府の外務省に通告した旨發表した。此の書類の中には[illegible]簿で十三名）、國務省作製の歸國請願者名簿（三一〇一名）、歸國願書署名者名簿（三九六一名）が含まれてゐる。

◎

（ワシントン發）歐洲から新一千の避難民が米國に送られてきて一ウヨーク州フォートオンタリオにキャンプを設置して收容することになるが、ルーズヴェルト大統領から發表された此の避難民收容所は戰時轉住局（移動日本人の監督をしてゐる局）の管轄下に置かれるのである。

東西の戰況

■（ワシントン發）—マリアナ群島西方に於ける日米海軍の大海戰に於て日本側は航空母艦一隻、オイルタンカー二隻、驅逐艦五隻を喪失し十四隻大本營にて損害、聯合艦隊に對し一隻以上の航空母艦、戰艦と一隻以上の巡洋艦を擊沈又は損害百機の飛行機を擊墜する損害を與へたと主張△パールハーバー發—六月十八、十九兩日のヒリッピン海に於ける日米海軍の交戰で日本側は二萬八千トンの航空母艦と五隻の軍艦を失つたと見られてゐる。

■聯合軍最高司令部六月廿六日發表—フランス第三の要港で、獨軍上陸聯合軍の一ヶ月に亙る攻擊の的標要港となるべきシェルブールは本日完全に聯合軍の手に占領せられた。一方東方上陸戰線のカン市では英、加の裝甲部隊の間に西部戰線開始以來の最大の戰鬪が展開されてゐる。

■ロンドン發—聯合軍の伊太利上陸作戰に呼應して北・中・南部戰線に於て「夏季攻勢」を開始したロシア軍は各地で前進、中部に於てはドイツ軍の對露防衛要地を制壓せしめつゝある。

强制的追放は「邪惡で没理」
再定住の方策を强化せよ!!
ヴァンクーヴァー諸團委員會がキング首相に進言

（晩香坡發）晩香坡コンシルター・ヲブ・チヤウンシル（諸團委員會）ではオタワ政府のキング首相に進言した「日系カナダ人を强制的に追放することを非難し、太平洋沿岸から移動した日系人の再定住を促進するために聯邦政府が早急なる對策をとることを要求」する手紙を送付したと發表した。此の書簡に署名してゐるのは教會、教育及びその他ヴァンクーヴァー市の著名なる人士で、

△ト[illegible]牧師（合同教會ゼーシード紀念教會長）△ブラック博士（合同教會）△アームストロング（キングエドワード校）△マクラクラン牧師（フェアビウ・バプチスト教會）△タイグビー神父（セント・ヘレンス・カソリツク教會）△プール（スコツトパスゲート商會）△グーバー神父（セント・ゼームス・アングリカン教會）△ウェルドン夫人（基督教婦人禁酒同盟）△ノーマン教師（日本から歸つた宣教師で現在セント・ジョージス教會の牧師）

などが含まれてゐる。而して委員會の手紙は日本人問題に關して當局が「啓蒙的寛大な態度」を示せることを多とするも「實行しないといふ事は間違つた行動にも等しい」そこになる危機を到來させつつあると思ふ旨を述べ、强制的追放は「邪惡にして没理」であるとなし「意識的乃至は無意識的にナチスの人種的傾向に屈服してゐない限り斯る提議を唱道することは出來ない筈だと思ふ」と言明してゐる。尤も委員會の手紙は、戰後に移動日本人が大々的に太平洋沿岸に歸來してくる場合に起るべきことにも關心を拂つて、聯邦政府に對し、之を避けるために分散と再定住プログラムを强化しなければならぬことを强調してゐる。

法相に適當な處置を要請
ニューカナデアンの責に關し晩香坡市長が

（晩香坡發）ニューカナデアンがコーネット市長のことをナチス的態度だと書いたことに關して市長はオタワ政府の司法大臣に適當なる處置をとつて貰ひたいと要請してゐると六月廿四日のプロヴィンス紙は報じてゐる。卽ち「市長は顧問辯護士のドナヒー氏から、ニューカナデアン紙が市長はナチスの節を奏でゝゐると書いたことは誹毀であり刑法にふれるものである、といふ意見を得た」といふのであり、ドナヒー氏は「國家の安全のために日本人の行動を監視してゐる以上は日本人發行者が此上に公僕を攻擊するが如きことを阻止するために彼をインターンするなり其他適當なる處置をとるべきである」と提議してゐるが、市長も誹毀罪で訴へるよりも右の如き行動をとる方が滿足な結果を得られるであらうと考へてゐるのである。

◎

（晩香坡發）コーネット市長は六月廿七日にオタワ政府の司法大臣に對しニューカナデアン紙の發行者をインターンするか同紙の發行を停止するかして貰ひたいと要請した旨發表した。市長は其の手紙の中で「ニューカナデアンは加奈陀に居る日本人のために發行されてゐるものであるが其うち多くの者はまだ吾が敵たる日本への忠誠の責を負つてゐるものである」と書き添へてゐる。

去火曜日のシービーシー放送はニューカナデアンの記事に關してコーネット市長が對策をとらうとしてゐることに關して放送してゐたが、カナデアン・プレスも市長の行動を全國に通信してゐる。

六月十日のニューカナデアン紙は其社說に於て、コーネット市長が、日系加奈陀人は市民たると否とに拘らず總て、人種の故のみを以て戰後に追放すべきであると唱へ續けてゐることを非難したのであるが、同市長は加奈陀歸還兵協會ビーシー州支部が追放決議をしたのに賛辭を表明し同じやうな決議を晩香坡でも可決させようとしてゐる。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙

(發行所) ビーシー州カスロー
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
(購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

(社說) デモクラシー確立のため
ドミニオンデーこそ本紙存在の目的

パール・ハーバー以來あらゆることが言はれたり行はれたりしたにも拘らず、そして行く手にはあらゆる障害が低迷して居るとはいへ、此のドミニオン・デーこそは本紙が存在する根本目的を再確認するに最もふさはしい日であると言へる。

其の目的とは、一言にして言へば、カナダに居住するあらゆる市民は其の人種の如何を問はず、平等なる機會をもち、同僚カナダ人の權利に伍して自由を享受し奉仕する特權を樹立するために主張し戰ふといふことである。

此の目的を達成するためにニュー・カナディアンは五ヶ年前に立上つたのである。それは、たとへ數は多くとも、カナダの重要問題たる國家と市民權確立のために重要な部分をなすところの、日系カナダ人のデモクラチックな熱望を反映しようとするものである。而して今から七十七年前にカナダの建國に當つた先達の士達の志しに相反するがごとき人種的不寛容さが見せつけられるとしても、此の根本的仕事から吾々が外らせることは出來ないのである。恐らくは五ヶ年前の新鮮な熱意と輝かしき信念は、多くの障害と逆流のために打ひしがれてゐるかも知れない。しかし乍ら、吾々の目的は空虛なものに非ずして、全身全意を打込んで此の目標達成のための鬪爭を續けるものであるといふ、吾々の確識は今なほ吾々のうちに確固として存在してゐるのである。

或種のカナダ人によつて上げられる感情的な偏見と盲目的なる偏狹に反對するところの、眞の意志とデモクラチックな信念を持つ多くの魅力なる力が今日もなほ充分に存在してゐる證左を吾々は指摘することが出來る。本號所載の記事によつても、吾々がカナダの歷史に於て鍛へられたところの精神と傳統とは單なる空言でないことが明かにされてゐる。吾々は數千のわが日系カナダ人愛讀者に對し今七月一日に於て此の望ましき理想につき沈思默考されることを切に望まざるを得ないのである。それは、吾々に對しても同じく、彼等の前途と精神を力づけることになるであらうからである。

市民權の神聖を脅すもの
領選きよ法修正案は人種差別の現れ

領の選擧法修正により、カナダ內何れに於ても日系人が領の選擧に參加することを禁止する案は、人種的差別待遇を遺憾なく現はしたものである。市民の一部に對して此の選擧權禁止が行はれたとなると、その先例は自動的に他の多くの市民に對しても同じやうな差別を行ひ得る道を開くことになるのである。而して此の基本的な原則が一度故意に破られたとなると、最早や原則を守るといふ保證は失はれてしまひ、大した理由もなくして再び之を破られることになるのである。

日系市民の選擧資格を剝奪せんとする領選擧法修正案に對してカナダの三大新聞が之を取上げ、社說に於て論じてゐるのは實に此の點なのである。オタワ議會に提出されてゐる議案第百三十五號の領選擧法修正案第五條は次のごときものであるのである。

「カナダに居住する人民にして其の人種の國がカナダと戰爭してゐる場合、そして斯かる人民が領選擧の際にカナダ內のどの州に於ても人種の故をもつて其州の代議士選擧に參加する事を禁ぜられてゐる場合は……(領の選擧權をも禁止する)」

右の如き條項が設けられるといふことは取りも直さず日系カナダ人の選擧權が禁止されることになるのである。と云ふのは現在のところ人種の故をもつて州の選擧權を禁ぜられてゐるのはビーシー州に於ける東洋系市民だけであるからである。此の選擧法修正案は、進行しつゝある日系カナダ人の再定住を阻害し、カナダのデモクラシー機構を損傷するばかりでなく其の影響するところは實に廣汎に亘るのである。既にトロント・スター、ウイニペッグ・フリー・プレスの兩紙が明確に指摘してゐたごとく、右の條項は、ドイツ系、イタリー系、ブルガリア系、ハンガリア系、ルーマニア系、フインランド系の多くのカナダ市民の選擧權をも抹殺するものであり、それはまた、戰時の一時的なる規定に非ずして、此の條項が戰爭終結と共に撤除せられるといふ規定は附加されてゐないのである。

斯て此の選擧法修正案は日系カナダ人に對する多數壓制にして、更に此の方針が適用されることによる將來への影響といふ重大問題であるが故に、カナダの市民權のために盡してきた多くの個人や夫れに關心を持つグループから直ちに力ある輿論の聲が上げられてをり、案に對して議會が適當なる修正を加へることが希望されてゐるのである。若し議會が、戰爭氣分のためにカナダの市民權の神聖さが犯し續けられてゐるといふことを熟知するならば、此國生れも歸化人も含めてカナダの日系人總ては戰後に放逐せよといふファシストに似た叫びにたいして與へらるべき答へと同樣なる答へを、此の選擧法修正案にたいしても與へるべきであるのだ。

何故戰つてゐるか

コギックス・アサバスカ選出のミール代議士よりオタワ議會に出された數字によると開戰當時の加奈陀に居た日系人二萬三千人の中二十八パーセントは加奈陀生れであつたと云ふ。彼らは市民としての權利を持つものであり、それらの權利を、人種的差異の如何に拘らず保持するといふことは、吾々の軍人が今フランスに於て戰ひつゝあるところなのである。(エドモントン・ジャーナル紙社說)

百貨店の「追放」營業政策

(晩香坡發)晩香坡の一デパートメントストアに於て「加奈陀生れの日系人は戰後加奈陀に留まらせるべきであるか否か」といふ質問を發して調べたところでは大多數が「否」といふ答へであつた。

「反日」レスブリッヂ市會

(レスブリッヂ發)アルバータ州內に日本人が恒久的に居住する事に反對し戰爭終結と共に彼等を州內から移轉させよといふ決議をレスブリッヂ市會はキャルガリーで開かれたアルバータ州市町村聯盟の大會に提出した。[illegible]人移動は軍事的必要の理由からだけであり、アルバータ州への移住も一時的のものであつたし[illegible]本人の中には[illegible]いてゐない者もあると右の決議は續[illegible]べ、又移住日本人が最初アルバータ州の都市に定着してビズネスを始める事にも反對だと言つてゐる。

「日系人とコンモンセンス」
ダブルユー・ダブルユー・レフオー

吾々の誇るフェアプレーとデモクラチックな機關とは今や試練の下に[illegible]しつゝあるかに見える。吾が市民たる少數者群を裁判せずして總括的に追放せよなどとヒステリカルな叫びを上げてゐるのは、平衡を失ひ狂亂してゐる一部の人人の常の事であることと思ふ。

ところで晩香坡の朝刊紙は、吾吾の國に於て加奈陀の居住權を得てゐる日系人に關し、其の社說に「ジャップス・アンド・コンモンセンス」(日本人と常識)なる題下に或る種の議論をなしてゐる。この社說はヴァンクーヴァー・ザン紙に現はれる記事の如く狂氣じみた極端なものではなかつたけれども、吾々が此の戰爭に入つた精神と數知れぬ生命を犧牲にし無數の努力を拂つてゐる事を無視せざるかぎり、凡そ常識などゝ稱し得べきものではなかつたのである。それは、吾々が永いこと教へられてきた英國流といふことを否定するところの無賴のヒステリアへの讓歩でしかなかつたのだ。

日本人ナショナル總てを追放せよといふ主張がある。しかし移民法によつて、彼らは五ヶ年間加奈陀に在り吾が國の法律を守つてきたら居住權といふものを持つことになつてゐるのであるが、之れらの日本人を日本へ送り還すことにより、吾々は右の契約を破り吾々の名譽を忘れてしまへと言はれてゐるに等しいのである。之れらの日本人らが反加奈陀的行動乃至はサボタージュしたなどといふ證左は未だ何等あがつて居ないのみならず、彼らは加奈陀が夫れによつて生存してゐるところの經濟的價値生產に全的に盡して來てゐるのである。最近の不況時代に於ても日本人にしてレリーフを要請したものなどは極く稀にしか見られなかつたほどなのである。

加奈陀生れの日系人乃至は加奈陀生れの英國臣民としての彼らに對し、其の行動をしらべ若し彼らが法律を破る場合處罰することに就ては何らの反對があるべきものではない。加奈陀生れの日系人の行動に就ては吾が超愛國主義者らがよく調べてゐるのだ、とヘンな疑惑めいた考へに傾く者があるやうだが、彼らは要するに理由もなく唯さう妄信してゐるばかりなのであらう。

問題の本質は經濟にあるのだが、それに就ては今世紀の初頭に晩香坡で起つた反アジア人暴動、ドイツに於ける反ユダヤ人運動、さては日本に於ける反朝鮮人煽動など其他多くの標準低き勞働者又は商業の侵入に由つて起された煽動が想起されるのである。日本人が太平洋沿岸に居住することを好んだのは理解できることであり、又彼らが一つの社會を形づくる傾向があつたのは、其の大部分の責は吾吾の彼らにたいする態度から來たものであつたのである。吾々が日本人をビーシー州又は加奈陀から追ひ出して見たところで、吾らは依然として國際的經濟分野に於て彼らを持たなければならぬのであり、それは恐らくは一層注意しなければならぬ事であるだらう。

勞働階級者の立場からすれば此の問題を解決する途は、彼らをして吾々の生活標準にまで向上することを許すこと以外には存在しないのである。その反對の方法をとることは、國內的にも國際的にも多くの標準以下の勞働者群を存在せしめて勞働者の地位をいつまでもいつまでも低くしておくだけの事である。

若しも吾々の目的が、標準低き勞働者をして世界の勞働をなさしめ吾々自身は「優越人種」として存在するといふのであつたなら、現市朝刊紙の主張は正しいと言はなければならぬが、併し若し吾々がデモクラシーのために安全なる世界を求めるのであるならば、吾々は今すこし普通人としての常識を持たねばならぬのだ。

(レフオー氏はシーシーエフのビーシー州代議士で辯護士であり、日本人間にも多くの知人を持つてゐる人である)

カナダの人力不足

セレクティヴ・サーヴィス當局マクナマラ勞働次官の說明するカナダの勞働力不足狀態は次の通り

一九四三年十二月にはカナダの人口中十四歲以上の者五百十七萬[illegible]パーセントは軍隊に入つてゐるか就職してゐるかしたが、今や其割合は六十二パーセントに達してゐると見られ、六月一日現在ではロギング、鑛業を除いても十三萬四千百十七人の新しい男子就職者を必要とし、軍隊の方でも一九四四年中に九萬八千人を必要としてゐる。

「一世・二世・歸米」(四)

──雜誌「フォーチュン」より

日系米國人の移動史資料

政治

一世は是まで常におさへられ、遮ぎけられ、嫌はれて來たがために、僻み易らすのひねくれ者になつてしまつた。今日では剛毅さういふ傾向が窺はれる。彼らの現在住んで居るバラック村は何れも文字通り外界から孤立してゐる。例へば加州のマンザナ・キャンプのごとき、あの二大山嶽にはさまれた廣漠たる高原の一地點を占領してゐるに過ぎない。精神的方面からみても斯る地勢も關係に孤立的事態に置かれて居る。

先輩の中ん底に撒し落された同胞は人格的島流しに遭遇した結果、自然と内省的に自己本意になり、また米國の外部社會とも、戰禍の齎らす變化からも完全に分離されやうとしてゐる。子供達も外部で毎日白人の事實と机をならべて勉強してをればまうでもあるまいが、轉住所內では自然と日本語を多く使ふやうになる。二十歳未滿の男女青年達は其の服裝や言語、動作の上では表面米國人と變らない。あだかも彼ら自身が米國人であるてふ事を自認せんが爲に努力してゐるかのやうである。彼らは近き將來に於て何うしても此の柵の外に出なければならないと考へてゐる。

大人は大人で自分達の身の上や過ぎにし往昔の事共に思ひふけつて居る。時が經ち、遠く離るれば離るゝほど加州の農園や村や町が金銀色に輝いて見ゆる。彼らは不安の中に在りながらぼんやりと將來の思案に暮れてゐる。時には此の戰爭が何とはなしに自分達に災難をふりかけた原因だとも考へられる。彼らは時に噂話をよくし、時には當局より發表する公文書よりも噂の方を信ずることもある。やれ軍部がセンターを支配するらしい。やれ近い中に亦何處へ移されるさうだ、過去二ヶ年にわたつて轉々と移動に苦しめられていた彼らは斯うした惡夢のやうな噂に常に脅かされるやうになつた。

又、彼らはキャンプ生活に就ても次から次に考へをめぐらして居る。二百五十人ばかりで一區を成し其處に一人の區長があて區民の不平を聽取したり、區民に起つて來る大小の問題を、夫れを出來る事なら解決しやうと努力してゐる。食堂の食物が惡いとか、婦人便所に紙がないとか、お隣の人が夜更までラヂオを大きくかけてゐるとか、[illegible]バラックの屋根が漏るとか……苦情は次から次へと生れて來る。

最後に、彼らの政治方面を觀やう。日系市民は加州に居た頃は他の米人ほど政治に干與することなく過ごして來た。轉住所のバラック村には小規模ながら自治制が行はれてゐる。大抵のキャンプには各區の代表者又は區長によつて參事會が組織せられてはゐるが、此の參事員會が所內の問題に就て決議し得る範圍は極めて限られてゐて、ほんの一部分である。參事員會の會議に於て彼らのする事はワシントンや地方當局から發表された新しい規定や、變更されて來た方針を補ふに聞いて來る程度で、夫を歸つてから區民に傳達する事になつて居る。

轉住局は元來收容所內の斯うした役員は全部市民權のある者のみにしたかつたのだが、其の不合理な事がわかつた。人々の三分の二は市民であるが、其の多くは十八歳から廿八歳までの青年で區長等の責任ある地位に就くのには餘りに若すぎる。しかのみならず、それら米國生れの中には何百人かの所謂歸米──米國に生れ日本で敎育の一部を受けた者が居る。全部ではないが其の大半は日本びいきである。特に其の後年を日本で敎育された者に其の傾向が多い。大多數の二世に嫌はれ、數も少く二世との調和もよくない處から現所內に問題を起す厄介者である。

一轉して、二世や歸米の觀である外國生れの一世が權威もあり鑑質でもあり又經驗にも富んでゐて區長格には適任であるといふ事になつた。又一世は過去に於ても傳統的に家庭や社會の指導者であり、年長者としての尊敬も受けて居た。彼らは自分の住んでゐる二行五十人乃至それ以上の大世帶の區をして所帯主もし不和なれからさ切望して居る人達である。彼らは米國々法が其の歸化を禁じてゐるがために必ず外國人なのである。一世の多くの者は自分達の安定のために米國に於ける子供の將來性も考慮に入れてゐる關係上彼らは實に忠實である。

所內の政治を狙ひ、壟斷、勢力といつたやうなものは何等問題にならぬ。然し茲に一つの力ども つてゐる。即ち煽動力がわつく、反感を挑發させ、小事を誇張する結果は當局に對して小さなストライキも起し得る力を持つてゐる。指導者達は一個に日本びいきであつたとはいへない。一世も二世も元來善良なる米國住民であつたが自由を奪はれ國民としての生活權を失つた爲め或者はひどく激昂するに至つた。

戰鬪中のトラックが顚覆して不慮の死を遂げた一青年の葬式を盛大に擧行する事を行政部は許可する意志がなかつた事、三四人の白人醫員が人種差別的態度をとつた事、事件に上に光るらしい世間話等々。所內の[illegible]遂に斯うした問題を大きくして之をキャンプ全體の大事件に發展させるのに熱心する。而して其の事件が如何に擴大化するか否かは全部の者が所長に對する信頼の程度如何と所長自身が住民を扱ふ態度が何の程度に密接且つ公平であつたかに係はる。然るに行政部ではキャンプ內の主だつた事情や不平の聲に對して往々無關心で居る。當局も往々官署同僚人間に離る[illegible]してゐる。有能練達な所長を諸件[illegible]ものは却々得難い。所長は然し[illegible]の問題をいふとすも[illegible]の間題の方で度々難題を[illegible]してゐる。

戰後の出動と云ふ[illegible]「[illegible]動」二件は小さな[illegible]が[illegible]積で、遂に[illegible]其の勢を驅つて行政部を[illegible]やと評つた連中ようて[illegible]たものである。處が、實際は[illegible]ンプ內のストライキは結局日達自殺行為である。何となれば[illegible]の殆ど全部の仕事が所長自身に[illegible]據る[illegible]あつて、白人達他の食堂の仕事にせよ事務所の仕事にせよ何れにものるないからである。煽動が[illegible]する所長は所內の[illegible]め必要な[illegible]たのみである。

[illegible]

1の職能は事務所長の任命した総選[illegible]によつて運用されてゐる。今後は公安事務も獨立化される筈である。何故ならばキャンプ內に漲つてゐた空氣は運動家其の他一部の者の轉出によつて新たに淨化したからである。斯くて不忠二分子の其の社會を嚴に分離する企ても大體に於て終了した。不穩分子は加州の東北部にあるツールレークキャンプに送られ殘る所には忠誠派のみが住んで居る。

うつけもの・たばこと(下)

内田一作

「連帶一つ」

この頃、連帶に關してね──と云ふことを、一寸述べるとなると相當紙面に上るが、ぼくは勿論進學者ではなし、ぼくの云ふ事など誰も眞面目に聽いてくれるとは思はないし、そのときの一々を云ふ氣もないが、そして、ほかにいふことでも、氣のたがいゝやうな氣がするのだが……。

しかし、こいつは、全く以て[illegible]の一つなのだ。

既に、この新聞にも通信記載された作──南北の委員會によつてとり上げられた問題──ハイスクールの"月謝"に關することなのだが。

然し、その問題について、また委員會の全活動といはずに、その結果的なものに就てのみ云ふのは片手落ちとも見はるが、しかし、ぼくが云ひ度いと思ふことは、多分、このアルバタの凡ての人々が云ひ度いと思つてゐると思はれる事だけなのだ。

つまり、何故に、右の問題に關して少くともその直接關係者の凡てが歩調を一つになし得なかつたかと云ふ事なのだ。

南北各地方に於ける問題の經過の委細は知らないが、兎に角、こちらが東を向いてをれば、あつちは西を向いて居ると云つた調子のリャみたいであつたと聽く。

勿論、さういふ事に陥つたのには、個々様々なる由があつたでもあらうが、しかし、それにも拘らずさういふ事態を招來したと云ふ事は、少くとも問題に關してのシヤリテイを缺くことであつたと云はなければならない。

小の蟲を殺して大を生かすといふ戰法のことをすら心得ず、人種論に屈伏するやうでは、何も初めから騒ぐことはなかつたのかも知れぬ。

今日をいふ時世と自分らの所在の認識すらわかりかねてゐるやうな、甚だたよりなさを見せつけられて、──それが、此の頃大なる遺憾の一つなのである。

問題が、どうやら失敗に終るみたいなことになつたからと云ふので、それを云ひ之れを云ひ今さらするのではない。

まうして、ハイスクールといふものは高等教育であるか否か？ 其の月謝は何政府の何如に依るべきであるといふ根據について、又は委員會への批判なぞの事は後にして、何さうな。云ふまでもなく嚴しい自己批判が為されなければならぬことであらう。

單に當面の問題のためにといふよりは、より多く向後のためだ。

──十一(一九四四年六月)

×──×

四女 クニ子(二十歳)

[illegible]六月十六日

父 村上[illegible]

[illegible]

御禮

[illegible]

村上[illegible] 松田[illegible] 田島[illegible]

[illegible]

舟井[illegible]

My World Today

By Mary Oki

(The following essay, written by Mary Oki, won first prize in the senior division of an essay contest held at the Tashme Correspondence Classes early in the spring and was published in the Literary Section of the Nisei Lycee Annual, the year book for that high school.)

* * *

As I look at my life to-day, I find it is very different from what it was before that fateful disaster on December 7, 1941. My daily actions, my work, my very thoughts and ideas too, have little, if any, resemblance to that complacent self of those pre-war days. The flurry of events released by the shock of war has brought to me a succession of fundamental changes, such as I had never dreamed possible.

With the mocking realization that our citizenship was not to be acknowledged, came the summons to evacuate. To me, as to many others, it meant tearing myself away from the cheerful city, the only home I'd ever known. It meant parting with friends, dearer perhaps because of imminent separation; dropping my studies, my clubs, petty when compared with the world-wide strife, but to a selfish teen-ager, tragical. It meant turning my back on an accustomed life, even though a suddenly rather hostile one because of my race, to go where? Some God-forsaken hole away up in the mountains. I was bitter.

DISTASTEFUL LIFE

The first few months, after our arrival in Tashme, were spent in adjusting ourselves to a ruder scale of living, chopping wood, hauling water, leaking roofs, dim lanterns. These, and other discomforts, I viewed with distasteful eye. Heck, what a dump! In an attempt to refute the dissatisfaction that dwelt in my mind, I, in company with a number of other young people, much like myself, set out in a headlong search for "fun". Every spare moment would find us flitting to and fro, intent only on finding a new form of amusement, something to divert our thoughts, anything that would give us momentary pleasure. Such a futile existence!

OUTLET IN EDUCATION

Fortunately, however, such a state of indolence, soon became seeped with boredom. As the novelty of the new life wore off, many people trekked eastward, others applied for jobs within the settlement. For myself there was the question of completing my high school education. Through the suggestion of kindly advisors, I wrote to the Department of Education in Victoria inquiring about correspondence courses. Their reply was immediate, and it was not long after that, through their correspondence instruction, I was able to pick up my studies where they had been so suddenly dropped. The idea of having something to work on, some goal to attain, gave a feeling of satisfaction. With this sense of being able to take a step forward, came, too, a feeling of thankfulness to push out some of the resentment in my heart. "We're lucky," I thought, "having a chance to continue our schooling under present circumstances." That feeling has grown, and today I realize there is much for which to be grateful. It has been through the determined efforts of the United Church Missionaries that a group of correspondence classes has been set up. Their unfailing energy has enabled them to build a school, despite many difficulties. Under their careful guidance a real school spirit has been instilled among the students, and we are as one.

* * *

Jolts and Jostles That Prepare and Strengthen

Since coming to Tashme the feeling of bitterness and hurt, that I first felt, has gradually grown dim, and I hope by now is completely erased. Being able to walk about without the diffident fear of someone looking at me with disdain, "Another dirty Jap," has helped. Perhaps it is cowardly to be glad to flee from distrust, but I must admit that in a certain way, there is a sense of freedom even in this confined mountain hermitage, which is ours. Letters to and from our white friends, the people who love and trust us, no matter how dark a cloud hangs over us, have been a source of strength, and perhaps the greatest aid of all is the friendliness and great kindness of the Church leaders with whom we come in daily contact. This knowing the good, and only the good, has enabled me to regain the state of true poise, that was lost in the whirlpool of injustice which followed the wake of war. It is with a sense of victory that I am able, now, to read with interest, but in a detached manner, the pros and cons on the question of the Japanese-Canadians. For I have come to know, that no matter how prejudiced the views of some may be, there will always be the good and the kind to help counteract them.

GROWING UP

I like to believe that the experience we have been through has made us "grow up" a bit; has helped the hitherto thoughtless adolescent take a step forward in gaining a deeper insight into life. Frustration, and uncertainty has made me turn more to the Church and what it stands for. Perhaps I will be able to come a little closer to reaching the highest aim of all, the greatest victory in life—being able to walk hand in hand with something steadfast, something strong, something that will remain with us forever, if we will, no matter how much the earth's very foundations may shake, no matter how much turmoil and fret may surround us. It is in selfishness we turn to God, in self-pity we seek His aid, but perhaps, in having our pains soothed, we will come to know unselfishness, love and thoughtfulness for others, things which if we attain them, will surely aid us in our lives which as yet have just begun.

FORTUNES OF WAR

Drawn together by a common bond, namely the misfortune of war, I have come to know many new people from all parts of British Columbia. Or should I call it one of the "misfortunes"? For there is that old saying,

"Make new friends, but keep the old,
One is silver, the other gold."

I have kept and will always keep my precious gold, but greater still is my wealth in the overflowing abundance of pure silver that has come my way. In becoming acquainted with others so intimately, in realizing that others, too, have their ups and downs, I realize again my own selfishness and am made to feel humble.

My life to-day? I can honestly say that I enjoy it. We have pieced together the scattered shreds of our lives, and built a home, makeshift and rude though it may be. We have gained as much security as possible in the present day turmoil. I will not say that I am completely satisfied, that I have no misgivings for the future, that a feeling of insecurity never prevails in me. I will not say that I would be content to remain here always. At times a futile urge to stretch out and savagely tear away the veil that conceals the future comes over me. But I must bide my time, and perhaps in some future years, when I look back on my life in Tashme, my life today, I will be grateful for the different experiences, yes, the hardships too, that helped strengthen me, helped to prepare me for the jostles and jolts of a postwar world.

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'Broken Sunlight'

By K. O.

Kunio is active among Toronto Niseis.

We were discussing the newer arrivals from 'ghost' towns. Kunio didn't think much of them.

"They are always grumbling," he said. "They expect too much. As far as I'm concerned they can stick in B. C."

I wondered if it was because the New Canadian painted too bright a picture of the East.

HEIDI

Heidi is a cute Victoria girl whom I got to know at Hastings Park. Her family had come out to Toronto quite recently.

They pay $35 a month for their house, which is surprisingly reasonable. But before they could rent the house, they had to purchase the furnitures and furnishings already in the house for about $800.

Heidi likes it in Toronto. She has a job in a grocery store.

There is quite a number of Sandon relocees in Toronto, most of whom are very young. On Sundays they usually gather in the living room at Heidi's.

SPIKE

When I met Spike in Toronto he was grinning. He had changed his name to Bill but he was still a wolf and admitted it.

Spike and I made up a foursome and went dancing to Mart Kenny. We noticed a number of other Nisei couples.

After we took the girls home, we found a booth in an all night cafe and talked.

Spike is taking senior matric at Jarvis college. He said he found it terribly lonesome in Toronto for the first two weeks, but now he likes it swell. Then we talked about the guys still in B. C.

"When you get back, tell that guy Aki to come out of that Bay Farm hole," said Spike.

AT BAY FARM

Last week, I went to Bay Farm to look up Aki and Fred. They were still hanging on to their teaching jobs.

There are 4 in Aki's family and 5 in Fred's, and they share the 14 X 28 feet Commission shack. The house is divided into two by a partition.

After we undressed, Aki and Fred and I climbed up into Aki's bunk in the attic. Then we rolled ourselves up in blankets, lit our cigarettes and began talking. It was about 12:00 p.m.

We talked about our friends who had gone east. We talked about Albert and Dave who were apprenticing to become chartered accountants in Toronto and were trying to get their applications accepted by the Chartered Accountants' Society.

We talked about Henry in Hamilton who, with a B. Comm. and a Teacher's Certificate, was looking for a teaching job. We talked about Lloyd in Montreal, whose dad had bought a brand new Lincoln Zephyr.

We smoked some more and talked about going east.

Finally Aki said, "There is no logical reason why we should stick around here any longer."

"No," I said.

"But we have to think of our parents," Aki said.

"Maybe that is an excuse for sticking around. Maybe we haven't got guts," I said.

"Maybe," said Aki.

U. S. Relocation Centre At Jerome Closing

Sandon isn't the only relocation centre being closed down. Some of our neighbors south of the line have also have had to pack their duffle bag once again and move to another relocation project.

The Jerome relocation centre at Denson Ark. which was expected to close June 30, recently reported one thousand Japanese Americans as on their way to two relocation centres. The Heart Mountain centre in Wyoming drew five hundred people while the others were en route for the Gila River project in Arizona. The remaining groups were expected to have left for Rohwer, a camp in Arkansas.

Continued from Page 1.

Help of Provinces Should be Sought By Ottawa in Resettlement Policy

has instructed the undersigned members of its Executive Committee to address to you, as our Prime Minister, this urgent personal appeal.

It seems necessary to explain that, early in the course of the war, a public meeting of members and delegates of a very considerable number of religious, philanthropic and cultural bodies, broadly representative of all political parties and religious denominations, took steps for the organization of the body known as Vancouver Consultative Council. Its special function is to provide a well informed cross section of public opinion relative to problems of citizenship arising from or influenced by wartime conditions. Among the problems to which most attention has been devoted is that of the Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals residing in this country.

First of all, the members of the Council would wish us to express to you personally our grateful appreciation of the enlightened and magnanimous attitude which you have manifested in your public pronouncements relative to these unfortunate people. Your words have helped to stem the hostility of those many who assume that since all persons of Japanese origin have been expelled, without indemnity, from the coastal area of British Columbia, they are dangerous miscreants. Consequently, in writing to you it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the factual basis of the difficult situation confronting you as the responsible leader and spokesman of the Canadian people in this time of crisis.

The proposal that all persons of Japanese stock should be forcibly expelled from this Dominion seems to us to be wicked and preposterous. We have difficulty in understanding how anyone can champion such a suggestion unless, consciously or unconsciously, he has surrendered to the characteristic racial attitude of Nazism.

That all Japanese who have shown themselves undesirables should be deported, and that all others who choose to return to Japan should have such transferance facilitated, we agree; we feel, however, that Japanese nationals, legally present in this country and observant of its laws, should continue to enjoy whatever status is respected in the case of former enemy aliens of other racial stock. As regards the approximately 12,844 children and adults born in Canada and the additional 3,317 who have been naturalized in accordance with Canadian law, we feel that talk about repatriation is an abuse of language, and that the forcible exile of these 16,281 Canadian citizens would be an act of indefensible tyranny and folly.

To commence with, we are of the opinion that to base public policies on national and racial prejudices, exacerbated by wartime passions, would be prejudicial to Canada's trans-Pacific commerce in time to come, and therefore contrary to the economic interests of this country. Moreover, we feel that to commit Canada to a colour line would play into the hands of those who would be glad to see inter-racial quarrels bring the British Empire to shipwreck. Furthermore, we submit that the suggested wholesale expatriation of Canadian citizens, because not of the complexion characterizing the majority, would contribute to the perpetuation and increase of those animosities that might bring a Third World War, with the nations aligned on the basis of color; than which we find it hard to conceive, of any calamity more dreadful to contemplate. Finally,—and this consideration is sufficient apart from all others—the proposed expulsion would do violence to the conscience of a large section of the Canadian people.

We are trusting you, Sir, to save Canada from such folly and dishonour.

* *

Prevent Post War Problem by Acting Now

However, to postpone any violent or decisive action, pending the international conferences which will no doubt be called upon to deal with international minority problems is not enough. If, before the termination of the war, our residents of Japanese stock are not dispersed and settled in such fashion as to make them self-supporting and reasonably content with their lot, we foresee mass movements back to the regions from which these people have been ejected; and we cannot overstate the anxiety with which citizens of British Columbia envisage the implications of the sudden reappearance of thousands of poverty-stricken Orientals returning to homes and occupations no longer available to them.

We submit that the evacuation of coastal Japanese has produced an economic and social situation in these parts of Canada that makes the reabsorption of large numbers of evacuees impracticable, quite apart from the racial animosities that complicate the situation, and that will increasingly complicate the situation the longer the war on the Pacific lasts.

A very dangerous situation has been created by events which lead the people of British Columbia to doubt the readiness of the federal authorities, and of the provincial authorities east of the Rockies, to recognize that this is a Dominion rather than merely a British Columbia problem. We are eagerly awaiting such public pronouncement on your part as will remove all such doubts.

We are not unaware of the difficulty of any effective solution of this national problem. But the Japanese population in this country consists of only slightly more than 8,000 adult workers and their dependents. If Canada cannot successfully handle a problem of such relatively limited dimensions, how can she hope to handle successfully the many problems of much greater magnitude that will face her in the era of postwar adjustment.

* * *

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION

We view with great concern the tacit or formal recognition of the right of provinces or communities to exclude from their boundaries, on racial grounds, any Canadian citizens or other law-abiding persons legally present in Canada. Nothing but a national emergency would justify such measures, and the only authority vested with power to undertake the transplanting of specific population groups is the Federal Government, armed with the extraordinary powers vested in it in wartime.

Each of the Canadian provinces has duties in relation to this Dominion as a whole and may properly be expected to provide such co-operation as is essential to the wise handling of any federal problem; and the absorption of a few families here and few families there, of law-abiding and industrious people, would involve no province in serious hardship.

We realise that many good citizens hold views other than ours. Even as regards British Columbia alone, we are not in a position to know what proportion of the citizen body is in substantial agreement with us. But we know that we represent the mature judgment of a large number of thoughtful and well informed people. It is for that reason that we have felt it to be our duty as good citizens to endeavor to strengthen your hands in formulating and implementing those federal policies called for by the exigencies of the hour.

First Evacuees Return To Coast Under New Ruling

Mrs. George Shiraki and her five year old daughter Jean, will be the first Japanese American evacuees to say "hello" to their former residence in San Francisco under the army's new procedure providing for return of the families of Japanese American servicemen to the evacuated area.

A permit to return to San Francisco was issued to the evacuee at the Topaz relocation centre early in June, it was revealed by the acting project director. She is "sitting pretty" with employment already offered her by a friend in San Francisco.

Her husband is a volunteer in the army, formerly stationed at Camp Shelby with the 442nd Combat Team but is now serving overseas. She has a brother who is also a volunteer now stationed at Camp Shelby.

Future Of Nisei Lies In The East

Londoners Debate on Nisei Future

LONDON, Ont.—The active Niseis in London have kept a busy program rolling along during the past month with a debate, meeting and an outdoor social highlighting activities.

At a recent meeting of the London Japanese Canadian Group a debate was held on a subject of much interest to all Nisei. The topic under debate being, "Resolved that the future of the Nisei lies in Eastern Canada."

The speakers were, for the affirmative: Jimmy Kagawa, Ina Kayahara and Kumeo Yoshida. The negative being taken by Fred Sunahara, Kazuko Kagawa and Tam Ozaki.

The judges were Mr. W. V. O'Donnell of the H. B. Technical School, Miss Myra Simpson of the Children's Aid and Miss Verna McClure, head of the Women's Division of the Selective Service.

The judges in awarding the verdict to the affirmative side, commented on how close the decision was.

[illegible] was held at the Y.W.C.A. Our future meetings for the summer are to be held outdoors. This meeting was highlighted by many out of town visitors from Port Arthur, Toronto, Montreal, Byron and other points.

Our guest speaker was Rev. K. Shimizu who presented his report on the Japanese situation in Eastern Canada from data he had gathered in his duties as morale officer. He later took moving pictures of the members to take back to show in B. C.

After Rev. Shimizu's report, a presentation of a gift to Miss Elizabeth Walker of the Y.W.C.A., our counsellor took place. She is leaving to take up her new duties as deaconess in St. Catherines. It is with great regret that we are losing the services of such a fine leader. Due to her untiring efforts and unselfish leadership, she has been largely instrumental in getting the Nisei here organized.

On the evening of June 15, an outdoor social in form of a picnic was held for the Japanese Canadians and occidental friends by the Middlesex Presbytery Young Peoples at Gibbons Park. A real bang up time was had by all in the form of swimming, softball and various unusual competitive games. Later under the stars and around the campfire, a singsong and short religious service was conducted by Grace Numajiri our Presbytery representative and Atsuko Nagata. To further add to the enjoyment of the evening was the good old, ever appealing weiner roast with soft drinks and all the trimmings.

Delegates Visit Greenwood To Aid Sandon Exodus

GREENWOOD B. C.— Delegates from the Japanese Committee of Sandon arrived here recently to make a survey of working and housing conditions on behalf of the Sandon residents who will be transferred to this centre.

The investigation which was conducted by Messrs. Sakamoto and Yamasaki of the Committee, is expected to speed up the present progress in relocation when the first hand and more detailed information is presented to the Sandonites.

* * *

The slow trickle of men accepting outside employment from roadcamps is still continuing. A recent departee from the life of the roadcamper was Eddie Omae, who left Taft to accept employment at Midway.

Over 50% Of Families At Greenwood Are Self Supporting

GREENWOOD, B. C. — The birthrate among the Japanese residents of Greewood has been steadily increasing since the evacuation from the coast two years ago. Vital statistics show that during the year of 1942, there were twenty-four births, thirteen of which were boys and eleven girls. 1943 records show thirty five births (nineteen boys and sixteen girls) and in the current year there have already been twenty-four stork visits, sixteen of which were boys and eight girls. Among these newlyborns, the boys predominated, 57.8% being boys and 42.2% being girls.

In comparison, there have been only thirteen deaths during the two year period—ten men and three women.

The first group of evacuees arrived in Greenwood on April 26, two years ago and in the early spring of 1943, the population was at its peak with 1092 Japanese resident living at that centre. This figure has diminished considerably owing to the relocation programme which has attracted many people to the east, prairies and interior B. C.

Of the 1070 people now resident in Greenwood, 57.3% are under the classification of self supporting. The self-supporters are working on railroad work, sawmills, logging camps, farms, store clerks, and cooks. 27.5% are still receiving maintenance while those on supplementary maintenance make make up the balance of 15.2%

Lethbridge City Council

Advocates Removal of all Japanese from Alberta

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—A resolution opposing the settlement of Japanese in the province of Alberta and requesting their removal from the province at war's end was passed by the city of Lethbridge and submitted to the annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities in Calgary.

The resolution stated that the evacuation from the coast was considered to be only of military necessity and that the domiciling the Japanese in Alberta was only of a temporary nature. It also stated that a number of Japanese are not suited to the agricultural industry since they came from cities and towns and were engaged in types of occupations other than agriculture according to a report by the Lethbridge Herald.

The endeavor on the part of the Japanese to establish homes in the southern Alberta cities and the opening up of business was protested in the resolution saying that "it was not the intention of the Dominion government to make the Japanese permanent residents of the province of Alberta".

The remark of Pension Minister Mackenzie made at a Canadian Legion meeting that he would not remain a member of any government or party that would allow Japanese to return to the coast, was quoted.

The city of Lethbridge urged the Union of Alberta Municipalities convention to declare their stand as being opposed to having the Japanese established in Alberta as permanent residents and "that it is our desire at the conclusion of hostilities that they be removed in order that our men and women serving in the armed forces will be found room to re-establish themselves in occupations desirable to them."

Former Language Teachers Visit Sugar Beet Centres

LACOMBE, Alta.—Covering a tour of the B. C. Interior Towns within a period of a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Tsutae Sato, former Vancouver Japanese language school principal and teacher, rounded out their travels by visiting the southern Alberta centres.

The sugar beet farms at Lethbridge, Picture Butte, Iron Springs, Raymond and Coaldale were visited by the touring ex-teachers. They arrived here at their home on June 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Tsutae Sato extend their sincere thanks for the many kindnesses accorded them during their travels by their many friends and former students.

Junior Commerce Chambers Reject Exile Resolution

PENTICTON, B. C. — A large majority of the delegates attending the annual convention of the British Columbia Junior Chambers of Commerce defeated Tuesday a resolution recommending deportation of all people of Japanese extraction after the war.

The only delegates to support the resolution were from Kelowna and Surrey, only two out of ten junior chambers represented. A total of twenty-six delegates attended the sessions.

The delegates contended the issue has international complications and should be dealt with by an organization having wider powers said the Vancouver Province.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Vancouver citizens gave a definite "no" to the question "should Canadian-born Japanese be allowed to stay in Canada after the war?" in a two weeks survey conducted by a Vancouver department store. Twenty questions covering a range of public, economic and domestic question included the deportation question and showed a large majority favoring this move by 76.9%.

Penticton Paper Doubts Early Completion of Road

PENTICTON, B. C.—Doubt as to whether the Hope-Princeton road project would be completed this year due to the present government policy in allowing the Japanese workers to accept outside employment was expressed by the Penticton Herald recently.

Department officials state that insofar as the Dominion government is concerned it was not so much interested in completing the road as in providing the Japanese with jobs outside of the restricted coast areas said the Penticton Herald.

Military authorities had requested that a pioneer road be built in order to provide an alternative route in the case of an emergency between Hope and Princeton. However, the Hope road as it now exists is in no way suitable for ordinary automobile traffic.

The expense of maintaining the Japanese on the roadcamps and the fact that the government desires to disperse the Japanese into private enterprises and employment outside these camps have led the federal authorities in not making any efforts to dissuade anyone wishing to leave the projects.

With higher paid vocations in outside employ, and coupled with the fact that a wage boost in the roadcamps was emphatically denied them, indications are that many or all of them will leave the Hope-Princeton road project said the Interior newspaper.

Personal Notes

HATANAKA - NONOYAMA

New Denver was the scene as Miss Mary Nonoyama exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Yoshitaka Hatanaka on June 17 at the New Denver Anglican Church. Rev. Gilbert officiated at the ceremony.

The young couple will make their home at Christina Lake, B. C.

* * *

ENGAGEMENT

The betrothal is announced of Toshiko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Teizo Yamamoto of Lemon Creek to Mr. George Tetsuto Shishido, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Masajiro Shishido also of Lemon Creek, on June 10. Baishakunins are Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneto Hirano.

Mr. Shishido is well known among Nisei sporting circles.

* * *

IT'S A BOY

A baby boy, Toshio Gerald was born to Mr. and Mrs. Toshiyuki Ioi of New Denver, B. C. on June 16.

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A CHANGE IN ADDRESS

T. Tanaka and family wish to inform their many friends of a change in address from 183 Wellington St. Brantford, Ont., to 19 Balfour St., West Brant, Brantford, Ontario.

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The New Canadian acknowledges with grateful thanks the generous donation from Mr. M. Ogusuku of Parkdale, Manitoba.

OBITUARY

MRS. SUTE SAWA

The death is reported of Mrs. Sute Sawa, wife of Torakichi Sawa who passed away at the New Denver Hospital on June 19. Rev. S. Asaka officiated at the final funeral rites which were held on June 22.

KUNIKO MIKADO

Kuniko Mikado, 20, was found drowned in Henderson Lake near Lethbridge on June 11, after she had been missing since June 9. Final funeral rites were ministered at the Magrath United Church by Rev. Marston on June 15.

The deceased is survived by her mother, father, four brothers, two sisters and a brother-in-law. The family wish to express their deep appreciation to all who assisted in the dragging operations and search for the missing girl.

Tuning in the School Grapevine

Banquet and Windup Dance For Kaslo High Grads

KASLO, B. C.—With the examinations safely tucked away as a thing of the past, twelve graduating students of the Kaslo High School "let themselves go" last Thursday and enjoyed the Graduation Banquet which was followed by the windup dance.

Members of the graduating class, eight of whom were Nisei, are as follows: D. McQuarrie, W. Palmer, T. Matsuzaki, N. Kimura, J. Palmer, T. Hayashida, J. Uno, S. Tabata, N. Yoshida, N. Allsebrook, G. Watanabe and B. Yamamoto.

* * *

A colorful sports day which will feature a softball game between the men over the age of thirty-five years against the swatting sultanas of Kaslo will be held today at the Vimy Park.

The affair is to be a combination picnic and sports day outing and is sponsored by the Koyukai.

Tashme High Annual Entered in Province Shield Competition

By R. M.

TASHME, B. C.—The first edition of the Tashme Correspondence Classes Nisei Lyere Annual was off the press and distributed among the students on June 12.

The Annual shows wonderful efforts of achievements in the fields of journalism. The cover, of stiff cardboard, is done in the school colors of scarlet and gold. Printed on forty pages of glossy [illegible] paper, the contents include: "The Principal's Message," "Message by the President of the Students' Council", an editorial, a full-page picture of Tashme (kindness of The New Canadian), write-ups of school activities, class pictures, students' personals, literary, T.C.C. history, commercial, teachers' personals, jokes and autograph pages.

The winners of the essay contest held early in the spring have had their compositions published in the Literary Section. In the senior division, the winners with their respective topics are: 1st prize, Mary Oki—My World To-day; 2nd prize, Sadie Nagai—My World To-day.

The junior division winners are: 1st prize, Junso Funamoto — Our World Today; 2nd prize, George Watanabe — Our World Today; 3rd prize, Makio Heike—Education. Mildred Sato, with "A Nisei Looks to the Future", and Arnold Arai, with "Niseis Look to the Future", were the essayists given honourable mention.

In all, two hundred and seventy-five copies were printed and they have been sent to large high schools in Vancouver, and one has been entered in the competition for the Province Shield.

Many thanks go to the hard-working members of the Editorial Staff: Reggie Mori, Mary Oki, Martha Matsumora, Amy Shimizu, Asako Oye, Fumi Sasaki, James Shino, Harley Hatanaka, Kazuo Kadonaga, Hideo Okawara, Kazuo Oiye and Mr. E. Best.

The inevitable June examinations, just a few days ago have given a climatic effect to the major activities of the school for this term. The examinations started on June 15 and the final tests were held on June 30.

New Term Officers Elected At Lemon Creek School

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—In a hectic scramble to beat the summer holidays' deadline, last minute elections, [illegible] speeches and election of officers for the Students' Council for the coming term, were held at the Lemon Creek School.

The installation of the new officers will take place after the school opens its doors again in the fall. The officers are Yasi Nakashima, president; Isao Iwata, vice-president; Mitsuko Yano, secretary-treasurer; Takeo Honkawa, head boys' prefect; Yoshiko Kitazaki, head girls' prefect.

The students enjoyed an afternoon showing of a movie sponsored by the P.T.A. on the closing day of the school last Friday.

Urge Resettlement as Best Move

By G. Mizutani

TORONTO—With Rev. K. Shimizu as the principal guest speaker, the Issei Committee held a meeting to discuss the current events on May 28 which attracted upwards of fifty people at the Old Nations Church. All Isseis and old time residents of Toronto were invited.

The opening address was delivered by S. Sasaki.

An old time resident, Mr. Okayasu explained the pre-war conditions in the city of Toronto in regard to business and labor situations.

Rev. K. Shimizu told of his findings of his survey in the eastern cities. A. S. Kamino and R. R. Hoita, inquired about the resettlement question to which Rev. Shimizu gave an enlightening sketch of the existing conditions.

S. Suzuki gave a description of the Central Committee (comprised of both Issei and Nisei) and their work in the various activities.

He urged that older people as well as young people utilize and support the marriage bureau which was recently organized.

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At the time of the evacuation, this correspondent thought, as no doubt many thought, that the present world conflict would be over within a year or two, and that as soon as hostilities ceased, the return to the coast would soon follow. But current events would indicate a prolonged war and even were the war to end today, prejudice and high feeling against the Japanese in B. C. is not a sort of homecoming that one would like. The best move would be to resettle in towns across Canada and start to build new homes, and this correspondent feels that if everyone were to strive to attain such a goal the ultimate result would be success and a better life.

Rev. K. Shimizu To Arrive In Kaslo On July 6

KASLO—Word has been received here that Rev. K. Shimizu, personal counsellor and morale officer, left Toronto Wednesday evening to return to Kaslo after four months of extensive work among the people in the eastern centres. The following is the C.P.R. schedule on which he is travelling:

	Date	Arrive	Leave
Kenora	July 1	4:40 p.m.	
Winnipeg	July 2	9:30 a.m.	
Regina	July 2	6:25 p.m.	
Lethbridge	July 3	[illegible] a.m.	
Lethbridge	July 5		9:30 p.m.
Nelson	July 6	9:05,	5:00 p.m.
Kaslo	July 6	[illegible] p.m.	